

**COMING EVENTS****JUNE****26 THURSDAY****Seminar**

Banting and Best Department of Medical Research. "Synthetic Mechanisms of DNA". Dr. A. Becker, Department of Medicine, Princess Margaret Hospital. Room 417, Charles H. Best Institute. 12.30 p.m. Luncheon at nominal cost.

**Colloquium**

School of Graduate Studies and Department of Astronomy. "Progress Report on Pulsars". Dr. Stephen P. Maran, Solar Physics Branch, Laboratory for Space Sciences, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland. Room 202, McLennan Physical Laboratories, 4 p.m. Tea in Room 1404, 3.30 p.m.

**JULY****7 MONDAY****Music**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. Douglas Bodle, organ; Robert Aitken, flute. Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Lonsdale Rd. and Russell Hill Rd. 8.30 p.m.

**8 TUESDAY****Lecture-recital**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. "The Folk Element in the Piano Music of Bela Bartok". Dr. Damiana Bratuz, Faculty of Music, University of Western Ontario. Concert Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m.

**10 THURSDAY****Music**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. Albin Berky, cello; Gordon Kushner, piano. North American concert debut of the outstanding cellist from Czechoslovakia. Concert Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m.

**11 FRIDAY****Music**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. Hart House Orchestra. Boyd Neel, conductor. Great Hall, Hart House. 8.30 p.m.

**14 MONDAY****Recital**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. CBC Recital. Ravi Shankar, India's sitarist and composer, tabla accompaniment, Alla Rakha. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m. Tickets required.

**15 TUESDAY****Recital**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. Song recital. Mary Simmons, soprano; Gerhard Wuensch, piano. Concert Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m.

**16 WEDNESDAY****Lecture**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. MacMillan — C.A.P.C. lectures. Ravi Shankar, sitarist and composer; Alla Rakha, tabla. First of two lectures. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m. Tickets required.

**17 THURSDAY****Lecture**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. Ravi Shankar, Alla Rakha. Second lecture. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m. Tickets required.

**18 FRIDAY****Recital**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. Sonata recital. Hansheinz Schneeberger, violin; Pierre Souvairan, piano. Concert Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m.

**21 MONDAY****Music**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. Chamber Music for Youth. Ensembles in recital. Concert Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m.

**22 TUESDAY****Lecture**

School of Graduate Studies and Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science. "Plastic Deformation and Mobility of Dislocations in Molybdenum". Prof. P. L. Pratt, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England. Room 116, Wallberg Building. 3 p.m.

**Music**

School of Music. Summer School Special Events. Chamber Music. Members of the Faculty. Concert Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m.

**23 WEDNESDAY****Music**

School of Music. Summer School Choir. Lloyd Bradshaw, conductor. Great Hall, Hart House. 8 p.m.

**24 THURSDAY****Music**

School of Music. Summer School Sampler. Chamber Music for Youth. Summer Singing School. Contemporary Canadian piano music. Concert Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m.

**25 FRIDAY****Music**

School of Music. Summer School Sampler. Electronic Music Studio. Chamber Music for Youth. Composers' workshop. Concert Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8.30 p.m.

**CUG will hear non-academic staff today**

The Commission on University Government is holding an open meeting today in the Hart House Debates Room, from 4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. for non-academic employees.

All non-academic personnel — administrative and supporting staffs of academic divisions, and employees in other

supporting services — are invited to present their views on the structure and government of the University to CUG during the hour-and-a-half hearing.

In their invitation, the co-chairmen, Prof. Lawrence Lynch and Gary Webster, said CUG would like to hear "if you consider the University a community, a corporation, or a bureaucracy.

**Committee recommends reform of A & S Council**

A reorganization of its structure has been recommended to the Council of the Faculty of Arts and Science by a committee of teachers and students appointed by the Council.

The Council received the report of the committee at its meeting on May 29, but deferred discussion and approval, amendment or rejection until the fall. Copies of the report may be obtained in the meantime at the Faculty office in Sidney Smith Hall.

Members of the committee were: Dean A. D. Allen, chairman; Professors J. B. Conacher, History; R. A. Greene, English; Donald A. MacRae, Astronomy; J. A. McClelland, French; and S. S. Wallman, Anthropology; student representatives Miss Sandra Black, Stanley Heshka, T. S. S. Kuttner, James C. Swamer, and Louis Szabo.

The committee recommended that Council should consist of all persons who are members of a department—professors and full-time lecturers, and students equal in number, but not exceeding, departmental teaching staff membership.

Since the potential membership of Council on a departmental basis would be from 1,250 to 2,000, a General Committee with a membership of 170 would be entrusted with business affecting several departments or the Faculty as a whole. The Committee would consist of 135 departmental representatives, 26 ex-officio members, and nine representatives of other faculties and schools. It was proposed that there be eight standing committees of the General Committee.

Dean Allen and members of the committee on structure attended a meeting of the Commission on University Government at which the proposed changes were discussed.

The Dean said the need for reorganization had become particularly apparent during the discussion of changes in the Arts and Science curriculum. The current membership of about one thousand was too large for effective action, the Dean said, and, in fact, the decisions

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**DR. FRANCES G. HALPENNY**, managing editor of the University of Toronto Press, has been appointed General Editor of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography/Dictionnaire biographique du Canada. She succeeds Dr. David Hayne, who is retiring from the post he has held since 1965 to resume full-time teaching and research at University College.

Miss Halpenny, who received an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Guelph in 1968 for her contributions to Canadian scholarly publishing, has been in the Press editorial department since 1941, except for three years' service with the RCAF Women's Division during World War II.

A graduate of University College in English language and literature, Dr. Halpenny won several major scholarships during her student career. She is a member of the Canadian Historical Association Council.

**Continue as unitary school  
SGS Council recommends**

Brief of the Council of the School of Graduate Studies to the Commission on University Government:

The Council of the School of Graduate Studies recommends to the Commission on University Government the retention and continuation of the present mode of organizing graduate work in the University under a unitary School of Graduate Studies which supervises and administers all graduate degree programs.

I

In setting forth the advantages of a unitary graduate school, a natural starting point is the Report of the President's Committee on the School of Graduate Studies (the Laskin Report) of 1965. In recommending a unitary graduate school, the Laskin Committee took into account the following considerations:

1. The difference in the nature of graduate and undergraduate studies and the changes that are constantly being

made of the organization of undergraduate instruction (pp. 18, 84).

2. The differences in maturity, circumstances, goals, methods, and needs of graduate and undergraduate students (18-19, 78-79).

3. The character and structure of the University of Toronto, with its great diversity and intricate inter-relationships (18, 20, 35-38). Specifically, the Committee had regard to the federated structure of the Faculty of Arts and Science, combining the secular University and three autonomous but federated universities, the growing number of constituent colleges, including two off-campus colleges which are bound to become more diversified as they grow, the large number of professional faculties and schools, all or nearly all of which have graduate programs or aspirations thereto, and the large number of affiliated institutions, such as teaching hospitals, OISE, ROM, etc.

4. The need for general University of Toronto standards for the multiplicity of graduate degrees (19-20). In particular, it specified the need for co-ordinated admission and in-course requirements and for common standards of achievement.

5. The need for a general University

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**JULY 17 DEADLINE**

All material for the next issue should be in the hands of the editor, Mrs. Winogene Ferguson, by noon on the 17th of July. Her address is Room 225, Simcoe Hall (928-2102).



# Continue as unitary school SGS Council recommends

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of Toronto standard for the appointment of members of the graduate faculty (51-53).

6. The need to guard against the subordination of graduate work to varying undergraduate pressures (19, 18).

7. The need to develop interdisciplinary studies (23-24, 37, 116-19, 121). The Committee pointed out that graduate work does not admit of the "structured isolation" (19) which often marks undergraduate work and assigned to the Graduate School the responsibility of preventing the various sectors offering graduate work from becoming "immobilised in the hardened categories of an earlier day" (21).

8. The need to utilise areas of strength in graduate studies to help the development of weaker areas in setting standards, developing procedures, sharing responsibility, etc. (20-21, 37).

9. The need for continuous scrutiny of graduate programs to prevent fragmentation and wasteful duplication (65).

10. The need for central supervision of such interdisciplinary centres and institutes as have graduate programs (66-69).

11. The need for a University-wide approach to the problems of graduate student support (75-76).

12. A parallel need for a University-wide approach to the problems of graduate student residential accommodation (76-78).

13. The need to develop a graduate student community, involving, among other things, facilities and amenities (78-79).

14. Administrative factors (21). The Committee mentioned in particular the need to consolidate information, the need to unify services, the growing relations with governments at the graduate level, and the prospect of a division of labor at the graduate level with other universities in Ontario and throughout Canada.

## II

All these considerations retain their validity, and many are even more compelling now than in 1965. For example, the extensive changes in undergraduate work that are being carried out in the Faculty of Arts and Science, and comparable changes being discussed in a number of other faculties, amply illustrate the Committee's first point, and emphasize the need for a structure which permits of some distancing between the graduate and undergraduate programs. Thus, the faculty charged with responsibility for the undergraduate or professional program can experiment freely, not only with methods but also with goals, while the graduate program remains based upon a general international idea of what constitutes an appropriate start-line for graduate study and research. The experimentation at the undergraduate level will influence this international consensus, but only by degrees and as efforts are seen to be good, thus allowing for the gradual adaptation of graduate programs by general consent. Without this structural independence, our graduate programs would change in nature and achievement with every new experiment at the undergraduate level, and our graduate degrees would quickly lose the international currency they have gained over many years of work which has become fully competitive by international standards.

The differences between graduate and undergraduate students appear to be even more strongly felt now than when the Committee wrote. They have recently been asserted by a referendum of the graduate student body, by a petition of the Graduate Students' Union, and by the action of the Board of Governors reversing its decision of some dozen years ago requiring graduate students to be members of the Students' Administrative Council. Graduate students participated in good numbers in the initial election during March and April to this Council, and the student members and assessors are sharing in full the responsibilities of the Council (including this

brief to the Commission on University Government).

The need for general standards grows more obvious as the number of distinct graduate programs grows larger (over a score of graduate degrees are now offered, and more are being proposed). There is periodic renewal of pressure, in one or another sector, to lower the standards of admission below the second-class or B standing which has been required in the Graduate School for many years, despite the universal experience that inadequately qualified graduate students drag the general level of graduate work down with them. Similarly, although less frequently, there are efforts to lower the B minimum required for graduate degree credit. All University of Toronto graduate degrees would be affected by a decline in the quality and reputation of any of them, and their only reliable protection is the enforcement of a general standard by a University-wide academic agency such as this Council.

Even the Ph.D. alone would require such an agency. In the years since the Laskin Report it has been extended to a number of additional Faculties: Music, Education, Business, the clinical side of Medicine. It now includes Departments in the Faculties or Schools of Arts and Science, Applied Science and Engineering, Medicine, Music, Business, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Hygiene, and two stand-alone Departments in the School of Graduate Studies (Computer Science and Educational Theory). If present aspirations are successful, several further faculties will join the list. With so many participants, the only way to achieve a common standard for the Ph.D. is through a unitary structure.

The need for a horizontal structural factor in an otherwise vertical organisation of the University is very manifest in the recent and projected development of interdisciplinary work, which the Laskin Committee correctly forecast would be best stimulated by a unitary graduate school, and would bring the professional faculties and schools into much greater interaction with the total University. This growth of interdisciplinary work has not meant simply involving more than one "discipline" within the Faculty of Arts and Science or one of the professional faculties or schools. The most fruitful and exciting developments, one or two of which have already achieved world stature, have linked a number of disciplines from several faculties. Some examples may be cited. The Centre for Medieval Studies draws upon four faculties or schools, involves five colleges and nine separate budgets. The Centre for the Study of the Drama involves three faculties or schools, five colleges and a non-collegiate House, and ten budgets. The Centre for Linguistics involves two faculties or schools and several affiliates, six colleges, and nine budgets, and will clearly involve more soon. The Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology now involves five faculties and budgets. The Graduate Department of Computer Science involves four faculties and budgets. The Institute for Medical Science involves four faculties or schools, and more than a dozen budgets. A number of new programs now being proposed will show the same character. For example, a program being developed in Environmental Studies will involve half-a-dozen faculties and schools and a large number of budgets. Programs now being appraised for an M.A. for Teachers and a Master of Museology will also involve several faculties and affiliated institutions.

Bringing all these disparate elements together without a continuing structural base would be impossible.

Graduate departments in "College subjects" represent another need for a horizontal structural factor. Only one Faculty is involved (Arts and Science), but here it does not perform a number of the basic functions otherwise associated with Faculties. University College and the autonomous Federated Colleges appoint, promote, give tenure, and pay

their own faculty members. Each of the Federated Colleges has distinct interests of its own, but in order to participate in strong graduate work, all have left in abeyance their powers to confer graduate degrees, and instead nominate appropriate members of their faculty to the Graduate School for appointment to the University's graduate departments. The Federated Colleges retain full responsibility for such faculty members' salaries and rank, but the School of Graduate Studies has, for many years, paid a subvention to the Colleges in recognition of their contribution to graduate work. This subvention has recently been greatly increased, and discussions are now under way to establish a new formula for calculating future payments.

The importance of utilising areas of strength in graduate studies to help newer or weaker areas is constantly being demonstrated. For example, in two recent Ph.D. submissions for appraisal considerable difficulty was experienced, and was overcome only by the School's ability to assure the Appraisals Committee that it would formally involve persons from established programs in the responsibility for the new ones. This is bound to recur, and is in any case only a reflection, at the provincial level, of the device sometimes used within the School of establishing a new Ph.D. program under a Special Committee of the School until the Graduate Department is sufficiently mature to take normal responsibility for its program, or alternatively until it is clear that the Department is not really ready to give a Ph.D. (There have, of course, also been cases in which the Graduate Council suspended or terminated graduate programs which were no longer suitable.)

The need for a continuous and authoritative scrutiny of graduate programs throughout the University to prevent fragmentation and wasteful duplication increases proportionately to the rates of growth of knowledge and enrolment. It is not at all unusual in universities where graduate work is organised vertically to find two or more graduate schools embarking independently upon very similar programs, each with only a portion of the human and material resources that would be required to do the thing well, and competing within the university, often in very damaging ways, for graduate students. This not only wastes resources and undermines standards, it also creates very difficult relations. Even a unitary graduate school has difficulty in preventing similar situations from developing, but it has a responsibility to do so, and it provides both the machinery and the necessary overview for the task. One of several current examples in the University of Toronto might be cited. Proposals for a number of new graduate departments have emerged from a sector where knowledge and methods are advancing very rapidly, and where groups have been forming to study identifiable problems. These proposals, if adopted, would mean overlaying a permanent organisation by discipline with a permanent counter-organisation by problem area, and it must be feared that it would result in diffusion of responsibility, fragmentation, disputes, and waste. The undergraduate structure of the Faculty does not provide suitable counterparts, and the Faculty has therefore not been able to propose a satisfactory solution to the problem. The structure of the School of Graduate Studies makes a solution possible; it has been suggested, and is being considered by the relevant groups, together with the Faculty Dean and a Committee of the School of Graduate Studies.

The need to guard against fragmentation and wasteful duplication applies also to centres and institutes. Once an atmosphere favorable to the development of interdisciplinary studies has been created, central supervision and control of centres and institutes is essential or they will proliferate endlessly. Even with a unitary graduate school, there is some difficulty in keeping the total number of such centres and institutes in check and each within its proper boundaries, and in ensuring that they get only such resources as are their due. Experience has shown that some improvements in School of Graduate Studies procedures in this matter are

needed, and a proposal is being prepared.

The problem of graduate student support has grown increasingly complex. There are now many federal, provincial, and private agencies in the field, each with its own bias and distinct procedures, and the results are very uneven—good and predictable support for a known level of achievement in some areas, varying support in others, and no outside support at all in still others. In these circumstances, it is even more important than in the past for the University's own support funds to be used to reduce inequities among existing fields, support new fields during the period before they attract outside support, and reward outstanding merit. Another very important form of student support is the service award, and a survey recently carried out by the Graduate Students' Union has shown that there are great variations in pay and conditions for graduate student assistants between the various sectors of the University. A general theory of graduate student support is now being worked out, with the help of students, for consideration by this Council, and will need to be applied on a University-wide basis.

Graduate student accommodation has been officially recognised by the University as a critical need. The Users' Committee was the first in the University to include students; its report was approved by the President's Council and the Board of Governors, and was developed into a building program by the Planning Division. The Graduate Complex is now fully planned, has a reasonable priority, and only awaits a capital appropriation. Meanwhile, we have the St. George Graduate Residence and the major portion of the Charles Street Married Students' Residence. To achieve coherence and the economies of scale necessary in a city location, such projects must necessarily be organised on a University-wide basis.

The plan for the Graduate Complex also provides for a proper Graduate Students' Union, with appropriate amenities and facilities. The Laskin Report blamed the absence of the kind of social focus provided for undergraduates by Colleges or Faculty organisations for the failure of graduate students to develop any strong sense of community and solidarity, and observed, "In this failure is sunk the best chance the University has of maintaining an intellectual interchange above our many specialisations, as well as the best chance the students will ever have of being liberated from narrowness by the free encounter of minds with widely divergent presuppositions" (p. 78). It agreed with the position taken by the Graduate Students' Union (which has been reasserted by each succeeding Executive of the GSU) and by the student members of the Users' Committee, that the character of the graduate student body—older than undergraduates, more often married, more often from outside the Toronto area and indeed from outside Canada, usually in residence during the summer as well as the academic session, usually fully occupied during the day, usually having satisfied in earlier years any taste for undergraduate student activities, very often with parental responsibilities—prevented most graduate students from being comfortable or interested in the undergraduate community. Since that time there has been some growth in graduate student awareness of community, fostered in part by the improved facilities of their building, and more recently by the growing sense among a large number of them of a special identity as teaching assistants. Properly encouraged, this growing sense of community can help restore to the University the intellectual coherence in diversity which the growth of numbers and specialisation has undermined.

The administrative factors discussed by the Laskin Report have also become much more compelling in the interim. In terms of economy alone, it is clear that if each of sixty or seventy departments, centres, or institutes were to assume responsibility for graduate administration the additional requirements in personnel, space, and money would be staggering. Even if the three multidisciplinary

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faculties took on this responsibility for their departments, there would be a substantial increase in resources needed, and it would leave the very large number of small units outside these three faculties unaffected. Probably even worse than the economic waste of decentralising administration would be the resultant confusion: each unit would do things in its own way, students and faculty members would be faced with widely-divergent practices and requirements, and it would be impossible for the University to consolidate information and services.

Worst of all, there would be no effective means for the University to achieve a unified general position on matters involving graduate education when dealing with governments and with other universities. In the past few years the provincial government has resisted the temptation to intervene directly in academic affairs because the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario, on the advice of the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies, has developed policies, such as the appraisal of graduate programs, the co-operative utilisation of library research resources, the management of the graduate student support program, etc., which could be seen to take serious account of real problems which the government would otherwise have felt it necessary to deal with itself. The provincial government is now greatly concerned with a number of additional problems, such as relating its investment in graduate education to social need, determining the appropriate level of foreign enrolment in graduate programs, etc. With the concurrence and support of the Committee of Presidents, the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies has, for some time, been trying to develop policy recommendations for a sensible division of labor among Ontario universities with respect to some fields of specialisation; it organised a general meeting of the chairmen of departments of the larger disciplines in the spring of 1968, at which the establishment of discipline groups was encouraged, and since that time it has, through its Advisory Committee on Academic Planning, been laboring to devise suitable machinery for utilising the results of the discipline reports. Last summer, the Department of University Affairs greatly enhanced the universities' sense of urgency about this work by imposing a capital freeze in three areas, but the response of the universities persuaded it that they were seriously pursuing the objective of rationalising investment and the emergency action was rescinded. Similarly, the Committee on University Affairs was, last fall, discussing the possibility of imposing a quota limitation on the number of foreign graduate students on whose account the government would pay formula income, but the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies very rapidly developed and analysed the relevant data, and it now appears likely that the Committee on University Affairs will accept the recommendation of the Committee of Presidents that the government not take an initiative at this time, on the supposition that the universities will themselves, individually or collectively, develop appropriate policies if the facts really demand it.

In all these matters, and in further problems of graduate education yet to be encountered, it is imperative that the University be able to speak with a single voice, both in the conclave of Ontario universities and to the provincial government. This would be quite impossible if the University's senior level of government were receiving diverse and contradictory reports from a number of separate graduate schools, each concerned primarily with its peculiar problems.

## III

It is sometimes said that the School of Graduate Studies is too big to allow for adequate participation by its members, too centralised to permit of desirable flexibility, and too "powerful." This

Council believes that the new Statute of the School has largely solved these problems, producing a unitary, horizontal School, with a substantial decentralisation through the four-divisional structure, the whole under the control of a genuinely representative Council. The old nominated Council, which met rarely and was better equipped to say yes or no than to develop policy on its own, has been replaced by a relatively small Council, predominantly elective on a democratic franchise. This has, since its inception, always included representatives of a number of the smaller faculties and schools as well as the multi-departmental ones, and of the Federated as well as the constituent Colleges, and it now includes students. It meets monthly or oftener, gets a great deal of business done, and is in genuine control of the School. Its meetings are open, its agenda is circulated to the departments in advance, and its minutes are published in the Staff Bulletin.

The Divisions have proved to be a very successful means of achieving academic and administrative flexibility within a unified general framework. They have a strong elective Standing Committee structure which is always close academically to the departments and enables general policies to be interpreted and administered according to the nature of the subject-matter. This Committee structure now includes elected students. The general Divisional meeting, which is where direct rather than representative participation takes place, is also becoming more effective, particularly with the recent emergence of several issues of general interest. Student admissions and the approval of individual programs take place at the divisional level, with only contested cases and those raising general issues of principle being referred to Council. Student appeals from departmental decisions are heard first at the divisional level, and are almost always settled there. A number of other functions too have recently been moved toward the Divisions. For example, all departmental nominations for membership in the graduate faculty are routinely referred for advice to the Associate Deans before the Dean takes action. Another example is that after initial allocations among the Divisions, the Associate Deans assume the major responsibility for the management of the very important Visiting Lecturer program.

Those who feel that the School is too powerful in some abstract sense take insufficient account of the limitations upon the "powers" of the School inherent in the structure and procedures of the University of Toronto. For example, budgetary powers are located in faculty deans, college principals, and school directors. Again, deans of faculties and principals of colleges have a clear primacy in the selection of departmental chairmen, although these are also, except in the case of college subjects, usually the graduate chairmen. Again, the School has no role, other than by invitation from deans of faculties, principals of colleges, or directors of schools, in the appointment or promotion of faculty members (except those involving tenure, where its role is a subordinate one). Again, it becomes involved in space allocation (other than for the units it itself administers) only upon invitation from the Heads of Divisions. In all these fundamentals of power in universities—men, money, space—the School usually plays no role at all, or only an invitational and subordinate one. If the School has nevertheless had some influence in the University, it cannot have been by way of "power."

A concern that is sometimes expressed is that there is no constitutional provision for interaction between the School and the multi-departmental faculties considered as entities rather than as congeries of graduate departments (the non-departmental divisions, of course, relate directly with the School as graduate departments). The observation is correct: the Statute was designed on the

premise that such interaction would take place through administrative channels, primarily by co-operation with other deans. So far as the School is concerned, this has in fact worked well; queries to the other deans have elicited apparent satisfaction on their parts as well. If such administrative interaction should at any time prove inadequate, it would be possible to reinforce it by constitutional provision.

Another concern that is sometimes expressed is that graduate departments having no elective or ex officio members on Council may tend to drift out of touch with Council affairs and School problems. This danger was expressed in the many general debates that accompanied the development of the new Statute, and although the risk was accepted, it was recognised as a real one. The Dean has recently experimented with informal luncheon meetings with chairmen of graduate departments and directors of centres and institutes, grouped by Divisions, and there has been a general consensus that this is a good means of overcoming the impediment to communication with graduate departments, and of supplementing the constitutional structure. All of the groups have asked that it be continued, and this will be done.

No organisational structure will work perfectly, and it requires effort to overcome the shortcomings that any model will present. This Council believes that

the present structure of the School of Graduate Studies is working well. It recognises that there are some problems, but it believes that difficulties will continue to be overcome as they materialize. In addition to being conceptually and functionally sound, the present structure has the great advantage of being thoroughly known: it is the result of an unbroken and continuing evolution of a principle of organisation formally adopted in 1922 and periodically revised to keep abreast of the growth of graduate work in the University. Fundamental change for the sake of solving limited particular problems would throw the University into protracted disorder, and provide a grievous illustration of the maxim that most problems are the result of solutions. If conceptual grounds required change, such disorder would have to be accepted, but this Council believes that the concept of a unitary graduate school is sound, that its practice is superior to all feasible alternatives, and that the decision emerging from the University-wide debates of 1965-66 was right.

*The Council of the School of Graduate Studies therefore recommends to the Commission on University Government the retention and continuation of the present mode of organising graduate work in the University under a unitary School of Graduate Studies which supervises and administers all graduate degree programs.*

## Committee recommends reform of A & S Council

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had been taken at meetings at which the attendance ranged from 300 to 350.

Previous attempts to reorganize the Council had failed, the Dean said, because some felt that all members of the Faculty should have the opportunity to attend and speak in Council whenever they wished. It was also recognized that student membership had not been adequate. With the addition of students, the problem of size had become more critical.

Dean Allen said any splitting of the Faculty, although of administrative value, could inhibit the crossing of interdisciplinary boundaries for students. This was especially undesirable in view of the increasing interest among students in interdisciplinary studies. Therefore the committee decided that departments should be the basic structural unit of the Faculty.

The committee felt that a large part of the administrative and curriculum planning work should be carried on by individual departments. The committee, the Dean continued, hoped to see individual departments given maximum freedom to develop in their own way and that Council would provide sufficient cohesive force to keep them in line with the general academic policies of the Faculty.

In the discussion following Dean Allen's statement, Prof. J. B. Conacher supported the concept of dividing the Faculty into three parts—humanities, social sciences, and sciences—although he conceded difficulty in classifying certain departments which had interests in all three divisions. Dean Allen replied that the committee had concluded that it would establish unnecessary restrictions on departments, even when they fell naturally into a particular division because of similarity of disciplines, to group them closely with other departments in one division and make them subject to the rules and regulations of that division.

The Dean said the strongest argument in favor of splitting the Faculty into separate faculties was its present size and impossibility of a single dean being able to give sufficient attention to budgetary and academic matters, especially in small departments. He suggested that a third associate dean might be established for the social sciences.

The committee envisaged, Dean Allen said, that interdisciplinary programs would be given something like departmental status for purposes of representa-

tion on Council and in time they might even come to have separate budgetary status. Some arrangement would have to be worked out for teachers affiliated with a department and an interdisciplinary program.

The proportion of student membership in a department would be determined by a "legitimately constituted department-centred student organization", Dean Allen said, i.e. course unions for the most part, in consultation with faculty members of the department. It was expected the initiative would come from the student organization.

Robert Rae, student member of CUG, suggested that more explicit recognition should be given to course unions, for example, by means of a statement such as "Student union or its equivalent".

The committee's concern, Dean Allen said, had been to permit individual variation in the membership of departments rather than to impose flats from above. The committee thought it most important that some kind of student representation be guaranteed in the department, and thus a 25 per cent. minimum was recommended. He agreed that the general principle of parity had been accepted, but the general guidelines had been left flexible for departments which would not be able to generate sufficient student involvement to create parity.

Mr. Rae questioned the heavy representation of ex-officio and outside members on the General Committee and the resulting minority of students, which, he thought, would make the General Committee a rather top-heavy and conservative body. The Dean said the General Committee was not as top-heavy as would appear at first glance. Since the role of department chairman had diminished somewhat with the establishment of advisory committees, the chairman would be the very sort of person who should represent the department on Council and should not be considered ex-officio.

Prof. Conacher suggested that outside people were on the Council for liaison purposes, not for purposes of government; that the chairman was in a sense a faculty member who simply knew more about the business of the department than any other member, and, that, in any event, student participation was a good deal more important in departments than in the Council.

Dean Allen was asked whether he regarded the role of students in the hiring and promotion of staff as a concern of

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## Dr. Ouchterlony named principal

Dr. David Ouchterlony has been appointed Principal of the School of Music in the Royal Conservatory of Music, after acting in that position since the death of the late Principal, Dr. Ettore Mazzoleni, early in 1968.

Since 1947 Dr. Ouchterlony had been Supervisor of Branches, after serving as a member of the faculty and the Board of Examiners. Before that he was a student of the late Healey Willan. He also studied in London and New York. His activities have included frequent adjudications at music festivals throughout Ontario and the Maritimes and the invention of teaching aids.

Dr. Ouchterlony has been organist and choirmaster at Timothy Eaton Memorial Church in Toronto, has held equivalent posts at Holy Trinity and St. Andrew's Churches in Toronto, and has been music master at Appleby College, Oakville; St. Andrew's College, Aurora, and Upper Canada College, Toronto. In recognition of his contribution to Canadian church music, Victoria University in the University of Toronto



DAVID OUCHTERLONY

in 1964 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Letters.

## Committee recommends reform of the A & S Faculty Council

(Continued from page 3)

the department, the Faculty or the University. He said he was against student representation on such committees if it meant that the University were to lose faculty members, which in his opinion was a real possibility at the moment. In such a situation, the University would lose over-all, whatever improvements might be added to the selection process through student participation.

Even if a student role in other areas was acceptable to faculty, he said, this did not necessarily mean that students should be on hiring and promotion committees. On the evidence now before him, the Dean was doubtful that the selection process could be improved. The information for appointments and promotions was already available. A professor's knowledge of his field could be judged by his peers, the calibre of his teaching skills could be evaluated by course unions, and his international standing determined by obtaining evidence from his peers in the external world.

Dean Allen said he was certainly not opposed to students having a role in preliminary discussions of appointments and promotions; for instance, students might properly have a part to play in deciding whether or not a new appointment in the Department of Political Economy should be made in economics or political science. While it was undesirable for the University to move too quickly in this matter, the Dean thought that, over a period of time, the practice of students participating in appointments and promotions might become generally

acceptable to all members of the University community.

Mr. Rae suggested there was an obverse side to the faculty attitude that they would leave if students were given a role in staffing procedures—if they were not given such a part, he said, they might disrupt the functioning of a department. In his opinion the answer to the question could not be postponed indefinitely, and he cited the recent experience at McGill.

Dean Allen explained that junior appointments were made at the department level, tenure was granted according to rules set out in the Haist Report, and promotions to full professorships were considered annually by a faculty committee. While the first two forms of appointment were technically made by University committees, the committees in fact were organized by departments. He suggested these committees might better be renamed advisory to the head of the academic area in which the appointment or promotion was sought.

Mr. Rae said that if students were to have a direct say in the naming of a departmental chairman, it would follow that they should have a role to play in other staffing areas.

## Ph.D. Orals

All members of the Graduate Faculty have the right to attend Ph.D. Oral Examinations.

Monday, July 7

Allan Rosencwaig, Department of Physics. "The Study of Magnetic Materials by Means of the Mossbauer Effect." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J. M. Daniels. Room 201, 65 St. George Street. 10 a.m.

Tuesday, July 8

Aram K. Kudian, Department of Physics. "Infrared Investigation of Molecular Complex Formation." Thesis supervisor: Prof. H. L. Welsh. Room 201, 65 St. George Street. 2 p.m.

Tuesday, July 15

Robert Hong Hum, Department of Physics. "Electronic Properties of Metals at Low Temperatures." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J. M. Perz. Room 201, 65 St. George Street. 10 a.m.

## Computer expert seeking policy issue submissions

John Leppik began a six-month leave of absence from IBM on June 1 to join the University of Toronto as planning consultant to the Advisory Committee on Computer Policy and Planning of the University of Toronto.

Mr. Leppik, manager of advanced application development in the IBM Canada Laboratory, will help formulate position papers on key computer policies and will welcome submissions.

## SGS Council qualifies admission of 3-year A & S general students

Summary of minutes of the Council, School of Graduate Studies, May 20, 1969:

The minutes of the meeting of April 15, 1969 were approved.

Business rising from the minutes—Dean Sirluck reported that:

(i) the brief to the Commission on University Government had been submitted. The Committee set up to prepare this brief hoped to present its proposals for a standing committee of Council on the planning and review of centres and institutes for Council's consideration at the next meeting.

(ii) since the chairman of the budget committee had advised that there were no funds available for new projects, the School was attempting to make adjustments in its budget to free a limited amount of money to assist in the cost of preparation of theses.

(iii) he would request correction of inaccuracies in the *Staff Bulletin's* report of elections.

### Dean's Report

The Dean reported that:

(i) the President had agreed to recommend to the Board of Governors that a student who qualifies for a degree within the University year but too late to be placed on the Spring Convocation list be registered without fee in the fall term for the purpose of receiving his degree only.

(ii) the President's Council had approved in principle a proposal that, for the information of graduate students and others seeking employment, departments advertise vacancies, it being understood that the department was under no obligation to make its appointments from among respondents; the University would now seek means of implementing the resolution.

(iii) summaries of the minutes of meetings of the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies would in future be available for distribution.

He reported briefly on recommendations made by OCGS, on the initiative of the Advisory Committee on Academic Planning (ACAP), at its meeting on May 2-3:

(a) he listed ACAP's proposed guidelines for the administration of co-operative programs; in reply to a question, he confirmed that student transfers required the approval of the departmental chairman concerned, who would take into account space and other facilities;

(b) ACAP had taken the view that academic planning involved existing, as well as proposed, programs and that therefore existing programs in the relevant field should be appraised when new ones were proposed. OCGS was divided on this, and had only agreed that the feasibility be reported on at its next meeting, before further discussion about the desirability. If OCGS adopted a policy of block-appraisal, he would bring the matter to Council;

(c) OCGS had approved ACAP's recommendations that man-power studies be instituted to facilitate long-range academic planning, and that a handbook of graduate education and research in Ontario be prepared for use as a general guide;

(d) with regard to disciplinary co-operation, OCGS had agreed to recommend to CPUO that it broaden existing participation by inviting additional disciplines and interdisciplinary centres and institutes carrying on graduate studies and research to organize themselves on a province-wide basis.

(iv) at the present time, in the Ontario Graduate Fellowship program, the University of Toronto was on quota in the sciences, and 36 awards over quota in the humanities and social sciences.

### Reports of Divisions

The Associate Dean, Division II, reported that the Degree Committee had recommended admission to a two-year Master's program in Political Economy of a student who does not possess a University degree. Council approved the recommendation.

Prof. J. H. Parker, on behalf of the Associate Dean, Division I, presented a

report on the French/German reading knowledge examinations. Council approved the report.

The Associate Dean, Division IV, reported that the Executive Committee had recommended that approval be given for co-operative arrangements agreed between the University of Toronto and York University for students in the Departments of Psychology. Council endorsed the recommendation.

### Further Report of Committee on

#### Admissions

Council approved, with some amendments, recommendations with respect to admission requirements of the School of Graduate Studies, initiated by the adoption of the new Arts and Science programs (Italic type below indicates amendments made by Council):

Normally only a candidate with A or B standing in the final year of a four-year undergraduate program at the University of Toronto, or the equivalent at this or another university, will be eligible to apply for admission to a regular Master's program. If the Master's program is not a continuation of a course of study previously pursued as an undergraduate, pre-requisite work may be required and the minimum residence period may be extended.

When the subject of the graduate program is taught at the undergraduate level at the University of Toronto, a graduate of a three-year undergraduate program of this university will not be admissible to the School of Graduate Studies. (Graduates of the old three-year General Course in Arts or Science of the University of Toronto with appropriate concentration and standing may be admitted to a two-year Master's program as under previous School of Graduate Studies regulations.) In such subjects, graduates of a three-year course at another university in Canada or the U.S.A., or its equivalent, with A or B standing will normally be required to take a full year program of pre-requisite work as a Non-degree (Special) student in the School of Graduate Studies before applying for admission to a regular Master's program.

When the subject of the graduate program is not taught at the undergraduate level, graduates from a three-year undergraduate program at this or another university, with A or B standing or its equivalent, may be admissible to a two-year Master's program.

It was confirmed that there was no intention to demean the new 3-year Arts and Science programs, but rather a retention of the distinction between them and the 4-year Specialist programs.

Council approved the list of recommendations for degrees to be awarded at the Graduate Convocations on June 12 and 13.

Council approved in principle the proposed establishment of a Centre for Renaissance Studies, with the recommendation that the Dean set up a Committee to implement the proposals outlined therein.

Council approved a motion that a Committee be established to study the proposal for the establishment of the Degree of Master of Resource Management and bring forward recommendations on how it might best be implemented.

The OCGS proposal on the use of formula income for graduate student support, which was to be submitted to CPUO at its next meeting, had as its objective the revocation of the regulation prohibiting the use of formula income for graduate student support. There was no suggestion that formula entitlement be increased, but rather that a university be allowed to decide the allocation of existing formula funds. There was general agreement that the proposal had considerable merit but presented certain difficulties.

Council considered proposed revisions in the form used by the Graduate Students' Appointment Registry. Some improvements were suggested and these amendments were recorded for incorporation in the final version of the form.

## SGS I and II nominees for degree committees

Nominations to the Degree Committees in Divisions I and II, School of Graduate Studies, which were incorrectly reported on May 8, were approved by the SGS Council as follows:

Division I—Prof. E. Burstynsky, Linguistic Studies; P. Grendler, History; B. S. Merrilees, Medieval Studies; J. C. Morrison, Philosophy; M. Mueller, Comparative Literature; D. I. B. Smith, English; M. Ukas, Italian and Hispanic Studies; H. Wetzels, Germanic Languages and Literature; F. E. Winter, History of Art; C. J. Wolff, Music.

Division II—Prof. S. H. E. Clarkson, Political Economy; W. B. Coutts, Business; R. W. Dunning, Anthropology; J. K. Laycock, Social Work; J. T. Lemon, Geography; D. Mendes da Costa, Law; F. B. Murray, Library Science; E. P. Neufeld, Political Economy; H. K. Nishio, Sociology; C. C. Pitt, Educational Theory.